FALL FASHIONS.

WHAT GENTLEMEN ARE WEARING.

Pantaloons, Coats, searfs, Shirt-Collars and Cuffs, Jewelry, and All Sorts of Underwear-The rost of All Styles of Goods Here and Elsewhere.

There are no marked changes made in entting gentlemen's clothing though pantaloons are narrower than those of last season, and all coats are shorter, including the Prince Albert frock-coats, dress-coats, morning cut-aways, sacks, and also everesats. The sult for business, travel-ing, and morning wear is made entirely from one place of English or Scotch suiting in nest plaids, checks, or mixtures of color. The cont may be a sack, with one or four buttons, or an English cutaway with the same number of buttons. The vest, cut high like the cost, has a collar or not, according to the fancy of the wearer. The trousers are very close-fitting. The semi-dress suit for church and afternoon wear is really the day dress-suit, as it is worn to all entertainments given in the daytime, such as afternoon eas, receptions, and weddings. This comsists of Prince Albert double-breasted freek-cont of black or dark blue twilled cloth-young men pro-fer dark blue with marked diagonal lines; this coat is followed with silk facings, and the vest, of the same clo b, is cut very high to match the cost, so that only very little of the folded sear is shown the same clob, is curvey, the folded scarf is shown so that only very little of the folded scarf is shown below the collar. The trousers are made of heavy cloth with dark, nest stripes, usually crowns of decided bell-shape, from six to six and having a gray effect, but no special color prevails for these. The dress suit remains unchanged in rolled on the sides, and measuring from one and five eighths to one and seven-eighths inches in which is the color and seven-eighths inches in which is the color of the side of the binding and band are heavily repped. for these. The dress suit remains unchanged in share, except that the coats are shurtened a trifle. The most glossy west-of-England broadcioth is used for this swallow-tail coat and the vest, which is cut low in front to match, it, and these are the only garments now made of broadcioth for men of fashion. Silk ficings may be used on such coats, or they may be omitted, as the wearer directs. The narrow trousers are of heavier deskin of the same lustrous black used for the coat. Young men of fashion now wear this suit to all entermen of fashion now wear this suit to all entertainments in the evening putting it on for alk o'clock dinners, making evening calls in it, wearing it to the theatre, where formerly it was seldom seen and going thence to receptions. Over-toats are made of Elysians and fur beaver cloth, and are most often sacks, slightly shorter than these of last year, but occasionally a surrout over-toat is ordered. Blue, brown, and black are the colors used, without a preference for either.

Flatly folded searis of sain, with black or very dark grounds nearly covered with small intricate figures in gay colors, are now mahionable for day figures in gay colors, are now institutable for day use. Large spots of white, or of a color contrasting with that of the ground, are also worn, and are much more stylish than these with the small polka dots. Gros grain searfs are little used. The Sweepstakes searf has a catch underneath that simplifies the fastening. The day searf, whether laid in folds or tied in a bow by the wearer, must be broad enough to fill up all the space inside the neck of the vest, and colored offer collars for gentlemen are made to turn over all around, and with short tabs in front. Seal-skin places have to turn over all around, and with short tabs in front. Seal-skin places have wear with standing collars are folded quite nar-rowly at the throat below a narrow neak-band, then widen slightly, and are sufficient to fill up the space left by very high vests. The straight De Joinville scarfs are tled by the wearer to ini-tate those just described, though some are worn in a ring, or tled in a long sallor-knot to bear an ornamental scarf pin. Satin is preferred to silk for all these, unless the wearer dresses in mourning, when black gros-grain is used. For full dress the led white lawn ties are chosen; some | gay afghans. black satio ties, folded in the same way are also worn at dinners, &c.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND CUFFS. The shirt fronts chosen for all occasions, for dress as well as for general wear, are of plain linen of three thicknesses, cut in shield shape, and withtiny tucks or cords may be stitched in the edge, canes.—Harper's Raion, outside of the single large stud which is now worn on dress occasions. This stud is of hammered gold, or plain Eirusean gold, with a jeweled centre; a diamond, applilire, or torquoise is preferred. Turned-down collars are again restored to favor for dress occasions, but are worn very narrow, with a small open space that is filled by the small bow of the white lawn scarf; an-other shape has the turned-down collar meeting at the throat, but is sloped away broadly to show the flat scarf worn with it. The Jason colinr is a popular standing collar, as it laps slightly, and does not have sharp points that are uncomfortable to the wearer; this is worn both for dress and general wear. The English collar, standing behind, and turned over in points in front, is sail! used. There are various other standing shapes. Some are like elerical bands; some meet without lapping; others leave an inch of space open at the the throat instead of being turned over in points, the throat instead of being turned over in points. The curs are narrow, square-cornered and meet without lapping, so that they may be worn with linked sleeve buttons. Gentlemen who wear large linked sleeve buttons. Gentlemen who wear large have a little bilarity the next day in honor of have a little bilarity the next day in honor of Among other things, we agree to go over throat; and still others have the tops curved at

Hammered gold combined with platina is fash-lonable for scarf-pins and linked sleeve-buttons worn by gentlemen. These come in large round ball heads for scarfs, and in oval-shaped buttons. White enameled study are passe, and the single large stud described above is most used. The ollar-button is an important piece, and may be plain gold or a valuable stone. New scarf-pins have an animals head, perhaps of Labrador spar, or else of gold with jeweled eyes. The plaque

Colored underwear is preferred; to white by most conflemen; this is true of the silk suits as well as time woolens. Pinkish lavender and buff nits of silk are shown in three different weights, o suit all temperatures; the gray Scotch guits of Coburg cashmere are made of the finest Shetland fleece; the Bismarck merino in brown shades has flannel bands at the neck and waist; and the best English merino vests, instead of having a clumsy hem at the edge, are now finished with a widely ribbed selvedge like that on wrists, and the drawers have weven double seats; the latter are \$9 to \$14 the suit, according to weight. Stomach bands of pure wool woven in ribs like selvedges are imported for ladies, gentlemen, and children, and are commended in both red and white by physicians for those who have weak stomachs; they cost \$2. Scotch sleeping shirts for travelers are of the heaviest wool, woven with an opening at top to put the head through, and are lite straight and fifty-six inches long; the price is \$8.50. The dress-suit protector, as dealers call it, is an under-waist of twilled silk or of pongee, to be worn over the under-vest and be-neath the shirt, to protect the wearer from cold neath the shirt, to protect the wearer from cold when exchanging heavy day coats for the lighter cloth dress-coats; these are \$1.50 to \$5. Striped French flannels of light quality in gray and mode shades, also the mixed silk and wool flannels, are made up in Pajama sults for winter; there are also inexpensive Pajamas of domestic

white blankets, with the gay woven border blanket for trimming, succeed those of Turkish toweling used in the summer; the newest plain flames robes are gathered about the neek in gen-uine Mother-Hubbard fashion, and are orna-mented all around with embroidery done by hand. Night-shirts of linen or of heavy French percale have Syron collars, and a pleated linea frill on the bosom and sleeves, with fine feather stitching in the frills. The rappers and day gowns most liked by gentlemen are of English cioths, very thick, pliable, and warm, and in Cheviot designs of checks, stripes, indistinct plaids, and mixtures of colors, or else they are of Japanese slik of very dark color-brown, 'me green-lightly wadded with down and These cost \$25 or \$30, and are less offininate looking than the embroided cashmere wrappers formerly used. Short jackets for billiards, smoking, &c., are made also of English cloths or

HOSLERY. The handsomest drem socks are of black silk, wrought with black in dots on the instep; these are not the spun slik which are made of earlings, but are of Italian slik of long threads; other black silk dress socks have small figures embroidered on them in gay colors. Drab, mode, and lan-colored socks are also fashionable in solid colors and in narrow stripes around the fact; very deep garnet or dark blue that is almost black is chosen in preference to brighter colors for the ribbed silk socks that ladies now knit as gifts to gentlemen. Most luxurious socks of camel's hair are imported in drab and fawn colors, with white slik beels and four. Bathriggins are shown in all the stylish plain colors and in narrow stripes.

HANDKERCHTERS. Silk mandkerchiefs to be thrust in the overes breast pocket are of dark blue or red, with bread hem regularly hem-stitched. There are also new pocket handkerchiefs with ombre silk centre, and the bem in contrasting color dotted with white. The Japanese blue silk handkereblefs, with quaint

are of pale blue, scarlet, or white. White lines or French cambric-handkerchiefs have narrow extered heurs, hem-sitched, or else are entirely white, with similar finish. New mufflers are o lark ombre satin with small brocaded figures, or lise of twilled Surab with light-colored centres

GLOVES. Tyrol gloves of the fine thick skins of the Tyro coat are now as popular with gentlemen as with codies; they are worn in two-button lengths, and are lightly embroidered on the back, in the natural buff shades of the skin. Tan-colored kid gloves are the fashionable choice for walking and lying, and these have wide embroidery on the oack in contrast or in self-colors, and are fastened by two bintons. Men of fashion are now very inby two bintons. Men of fashion are now very in-dependent about their gloves, wearing them only when walking or driving, omitting them in the house when paying visits and on dress occasions, when they are more often carried in the hands than worn upon them.

SHOES.
Fashionable shoes for the street are easy-fitting buttoned gaiters of calf-skin, with double soles, low heels, and medium-pointed toes; sharply-pointed toes are not liked by men of taste, and are uncomfortable. Cloth uppers are liked for from shoes, but not for street wear in winter, as they are easily stained by mud; and they do not wear well at any season of the year, because they are apt to be injured by the blacking used on the leather next them. Dress graters are of patent-leather, and some have cloth or satin Francais tops. Pumps have to be worn too short for the eet to be comfortable, and do not remain popular on that account,

Derbys, with broader brims than those lately worn, and crowns of medium height. Light brown is the fashionable color for such hats, but black and dark brown are also worn. Price, \$4.50. Youths and small boys wear Derby hats also. Soft felt or pocket hats, for evening wear or for traveling, are om 82 to \$4. Conchmen's hats are black silk, with low crowns, six inches deep, and well-rolled brim, with narrow band and binding. Price, \$7. FURS.

Thoseal-akin cap to be worn in the street by gentlemen is the flat-crowned Hungarian cap, with a band that turns down all around. The with a band that turns down an around. The high round-crowned Hungarian cap will also be worn by those to whom it is more becoming than the flat cap. The dented Cossack crowns are still stylish, and the high Polish cap without a band will be fashionable in beaver, scal-skin, or otter for. The driving cap of scal-skin is made with a isor for protecting the eyes from wind or snow, front. Seal-skin gloves have a spring at the wrist that opens to make them easily put on or off. Those with straight wrists are preferred for general wear, but the long gloves are liked for driving. Black hear-robes are liked in midwinter for gen-tlemen's deg-carts or sleighs, though those of the brown and white bear are also used. Natural and also colored beaver robes are used both for ladies' and gentlemen's carriages. Dark robes are fashionable, whether of fur or cloth; in the intermediate seasons dark cloth robes are preferred to

gay arguans.

UMBRELLÄS AND CANES.

The black Mascotte crook of buffalo horn, with silver tips and bands, is liked for gentlemen's unbellas and also for canes. English brown twilled slik umbrellas are the cholee, while the cane may be of bamboo or genuine blackthorn, or else a slick of bamboo way. out any decoration in the way of pleats or em-broidery. This shirt boson is never visible except with the low-cut fronts of dress-coats, when a few ties, birds, fish, or reeds, are liked for the heads of

SELFISHNESS REBUKED. How a Sneaking Smart Aleck Got Left-A Readable Story.

Down in the Arion, the other evening, a lot of "the boys" were laughing at an account that one of them had just read, of how a couple of Chinamen had been shoved off a ferry beat by a party of light-hearted brokers, when a horny-handed miner, just up from Tombstone district,

said: "That reminds me of a little thing that happened down at our camp-the Singed Cat-couple or weeks ago, and which goes to show how allfired sucaking mean and underhanded some mer

'How us that " said the waiter, who had rung in on the treat by bringing an odd beer by mis-

without lapping, so
linked sleeve buttons. Gentlemen who wear large sleeve buttons that are difficult to insert in stiffly-bare a little bilarity the next day in honor or deorge. Among other things, we agree to go over in the morning, prop the Mongolian upagin something, and perhaps retain their own good humor, in the morning, prop the Mongolian upagin something, and all shoot at him together. Not close thing, and all shoot at him together. Not close thing, and all shoot at him together, and the morning of the state of as to spin him out as much as possible."

"Good idea, that," said the listeners,

"So it would er bin if carried out squar an' hon-

est, but there was one chap called Roanoke Jim, and, although he jined in the idee, one of the boys overheard him a-telling his partner as how he intended to slip off early in the morning afore the est was up and have all the fun to himself." "Why, the sneaking cuss."
"Wasn't he, though? The boys talked it over

among em, and then, without saying a word to Roanoke, we went quietly over that night and killed the Celestial with knives, so as not to make sny noise. The next morning, when Jim sneaked out to get ahead of us, he found that air Celestial nailed agin his shanty stone dead, and with a paper pluned on him, saying: 'Don't be so gol durined mart next time! "Served him right, too!" said the crowd, indig-

"Well, gentleman, you never seed such a meanlooking white man as Roanoke was when he came back to camp. He was just completely broke up,

and the boys haven't lot up on him yet. There is nothing like acting fair and squar, after all, and you can bet your boots, gentlemen, that selfishness and lying will always be punished in the end."-Derrick Dodd.

Stonewall Jackson Frightened.

Governor Jackson, of West Virginia, cousin of the famons rebel general, tells the follow ing: "I recollect asking him once if he had ever been frightened in war. He said yes; once he had been considerably under a sense of fear. It was in the City of Mexico. A chest containing large sum of money had been put in Lieutenant Jackson's charge, and, to be perfectly secure of it he ordered it carried to his headquarters in an old abbey or convent, and laid-down there alone with it in the room to sleep, a sentinel walking the corridor outside. He had been there in bed only a few minutes, and was getting drowsy, when he distinctly heard something under his bed, which lifted up as if a man was secreted there. Jackson flannels, and those of Japanese pouges are worn all the year. Bath robes of striped blue and white said he leaped out of bed and drew his sword and examined the bed and the room in vain. Nobody was to be found. He threw open the door of the flannels, and the blanket robes of red, gray, or corridor and asked the guard if no one had entered. 'No.' 'Did no one pass, are you sure?' 'No one,' Jackson then supposed he had been possibly dreaming, and resumed his bed. Just as he was thinking it was all a mistake his bed lifted again, plainly and with some force. He started forth a second time, sword in hand, and behold nothing was there. 'This time,' said he, 'I was scared indeed, till my attention was called to a shouting outside in the street, and then I found that it was an earthquake passing under the City of Mexico that had lifted my bed up and given me

> Bloodhounds in the Russian Army. The Russians have strengthened their

army by the novel addition to each company of a pack of powerful and carefully trained dogs. These watchful animals are sent out with the sentinels on picket duty, where their sharp cars and still keener seent will prove an impregnable barries to the lurking spies of the enemy. The dogs used are a species of bloodhound from the Ural Moun-tains. The dog is selected because of its habitual silence. It growts, but never barks-a matter of the first importance to soldiers near an enemy's camp. The Ural bound is gifted with an exceedingly fine sense of smell, keen cars, and is eve alert. Most comforting of all to the lonely picket the dog is said to be especially courageous in de-fending his master. It is curious that with the example of the King Charles spaniels before us, example of the King Charles spanies before us, no one thought before of using these intelligent animals as sentinels. The value of the plan its gelf-evident. The Muscovilies have gone further, and are training swift bounds, as well as these same Ural dogs, to set as dispatch bearers, much as the cafrier pigeons were suployed in 1871. They certainly would be hard nessengers to catch when sent stealing through the woods at night.-

Republican papers in Pennsylvania still use outs of the old Whig coon in their rejoicings white figures are still stylish, and others of pongee | over the party's victories

MIVEAGH'S SILENCE. No Denial of District Attorney Corkbill's

Statement. The statement made in open court by District Attorney Corkhill, placing on Attorney-General MacVeagh the responsibility of the nu-merous delays in prosecuting the star-route cases stands uncontradicted. It was made in the presence of Colonel Cook, the special counsel in the cases employed by MacVengh, who, by his silonce, assented to its correctues, and it was corroborated by the Judge on the bench, so far as the circumstances marrated came under his observation. It is not too much to say that the observation. It is not too much to say that the bar heard the statement with astonishment and has since looked for an explanation from MacVeagh. That he is a fit candidate for impeachment is frequently said. It has been for some time believed that Colonel Corkhili will be removed when the Guiteau trial is over and the since part of the control of the c is over; and the star-route delays have been referred to as sufficient reason. This and every suspicion of the kind Corkbill's statement has wholly toyed, and although his successor will probably be named, there will be no haste. In searching for a theory on which to explain MacVeagh's xiraordinary conduct which Arthur has so effect tually exposed, legal gentlemen are disposed to think that the Attorney-General became convinced that failure wound attend his efforts. This would e in such ludicrous contrast with his outward parade that he determined to get out of the cases the first opportunity. The President's death favored him in this. He probably believed that the odium of descrition would be easier to bear than the mor-tification of the failure which awaited him if he went on. If rumor is to be credited, the attorneygeneral became convinced some time ago that the conviction, or even the indictment of the alleged star-route conspirators was not probable, and that no fame was to be obtained through a connection with them in the courts. This was as far back as June last, when Garfield interposed against some of MacVeagh's methods, and when suddenly, notwithstanding all that had been said to the contrary, MacVesgh found he was not ready, and could not be for some time. It appears now he never tried, but seemingly was thenceforth determined not to be ready. He held his peace while Corkhill bore the blame that belonged exclusively

himself, where it has finally placed. Cook's terms of employment being on the plan of the less he does the more he will get, is certainly suspicious. Mac-Veagh made the bargain. A great deal of money has been spent in sending agents and others through the country, estensibly to collect evidence, which has served for statements many times repeated in the papers, but never before the grand ury, notwithstanding the boasts. Having thus, as MacVengh recently declared, put on the star routes "the brand of infamy." he was apparently satisfied, and ran away from his post of duty, and no power has proved sufficient to draw him back. Concerning these cases in regard to their future manage ent, President Arthur will take a straightforward course. It is understood that it now appears that MacVeagh's law knowledge as shown in them was bad, and that had he pushed ahead, and not backed out, he would have won no fame.—Wish-ington Correspondence New York Sun.

THE EARTH DRYING UP.

Startling Statement About the Searcity

There is abundant evidence that the amount of water on the surface of the earth has been steadily diminishing for many thousands of years. No one doubts that there was a time when he Caspian Sea communicated with the Black Sen. and when the Mediterranean covered the greater part of the Desert of Saraha. In fact, geologists ell us that at one period the whole of the earth was covered by water, and the fact that contin of dry land now exist is proof that there is less water on our globe now than there was in its infancy. This diminution of our supply of water is going on at the present day at a rate so rapid as to be clearly appreciable. The rivers and smaller streams of our Atlantic States are visibly smaller than they were twenty-five years ago. Country brooks in which men now living were necustomed to fish and bathe in their boyhood have in many cases totally disappeared, not through any act of man, but solely in consequence of the failure of the springs and rains which once fed them. The level of the great lakes is falling year by year. There are many plens on the shores of lake-side cities which yesselis once approached with ease, but which now hardly reach to the edge of the water. Har-bors are everywhere growing shallower. This is ot due to the gradual deposit of earth brought down by rivers or of refuse from city sewers. The harbor of Toronto has grown shallow in spite of the fact that it has been dredged out so that the bottom rock has been reached, and all the dredg-ing that can be done to the harbor of New York will not permanently deepen it. The growing shallowness of the Hudson is more evident above Albany than it is in the tide-water region, and, like the outlet of Lake Champlain, which was once navigable by Indian canoes at all seasons, the upake—a time-honored scheme.

"Well, it was this way. There was a Chinaman per Hudson is now almost bare of water in many places during the summer. In all other parts of places during the summer. In all other parts of the world there is the same steady decrease of water in rivers and lakes, and the rainfall in Eu rope, where scientific observations are made, is manifestly less than it was at a period within man's memory. What is becoming of our water? Obviously it is not disappearing through evapora-tion, for in that case rains would give back whatever water the atmosphere might absorb. We must accept the theory that, like the water of the moon, our water is sinking into the earth's interior.— New York Times.

Garibaldi's Factory on Staten Island The New York correspondent of the the Italian liberator earned his living by making candles some thirty years ago. The fire started in Garibaldi's old candle factory, which had become the boiler-room of a brewery, and the Staten Islander can no longer point with pride to the ramshackle building as one of the attractions of the place. Some of the Islanders living abou Clifton still remember the singular man in the red shirt very well. He was an odd sort of person, they say, who made very few sequaintances, but stuck to his work of candle-making with steady perse-verance. When they heard of his exploits in Italy twenty years later they bagan to say that they always thought there was something in him. It was a lie, of course, but people are always lying in that way, pretending that they knew a thing all along after the whole world has found it out. As a matter of fact, the Staten Islanders looked on iaribaldi as a sort of crank while he was among them, and also as a matter of fact, some of them take the same view of him still,

Mourning Colors. In Italy women grieve in white gar-ments and men in brown. In China white is worn by both sexes. In Turkey, Syria, Cappadocia and Armenia celestial blue is the tint chosen; in Egypt yellowish brown, the lane of the dead leaf, is deemed proper, and in Ethlopia, where men are black, gray is the embien of mourning. All of these colors are symbols. White symbolizes purity, an attribute of our dead; the celestial blue, that place of rest where happy souls are at rest; the yellow or dead leaf tells that death is the end of all human hope, and that man falls as the autumn leaf, and gray whispers of the earth to which all return. The Syrians considered mourning for the dead an effeminate practice and so when they grieved they put on women's clothes as a symbol of weakness and as a shame to them for a lack of nanliness. The Thracians made a feast when one of their loved ones died, and every method of joy and delight was employed. This meant that the dead had passed from a state of misery into one of felicity. Black was introduced as mourning by the Queen of Charles VIII. Before that the French ucens were white mourning and were known as

Spotted Engles. A question as to the existence of spotted engles on the west coast of Ireland has elicited a very interesting letter from Mr. J. R. Sheridan, of ort, Achili Island, Mayo, to a London paper The writer asserts that this eagle, distinguished by a white spot on each shoulder, is still to be seen there. These birds are a terror to the inhabitants. They will oven goad horses toward the cliffs, that the latter may fall over, get killed or injured, and afford them food. Mr. Sheridan tells a story of a child being carried away by an eagle, and says it is an event which might easily happen. The mother was tending sheep, and her baby, swathed in red flanuel, was lying on the ground. While she was absent a while, the bird swooped down, eized the Hannel in its beak, and carried the child o a nest on the cliff. A man descended the cliff, nd found the baby (now a fine woman, not long nce resident in Achili) lying on a ledge of rock.

THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE.

Oh, grandma sits in her caken chair, And in thes Bessle with tangled hair: "I'm going to be married, ob, grandmamn I'm going to be married! Ha, ha! ha! Oh, grandma smoothes out her apron string; Do you know, my dear, 'tis a solemn thing?"
'Tis solemner not to grandmamma.
I'm going to be married! 'Ha, ha! ha, ha!"

Oh, grandma amouthes out her apron-string, Oa. granding and state of the And gazes down on her wedding ring.
And still she smiles as she drops a tear;
"'Tis solemner not to. Yes, my dear,"
"Chicogo Tribune. FOR THE WOMEN.

-Miss Olive Risley Seward sailed for -Baron Blane and his wife have lost

their youngest child, born to them since their return to Italy. -"She stoops to conquer." Can this refer to the fond mother who bends over her wayward boy with a number five slipper?

-The Chevalier Wartegg, the husband of Minnie Hauck, is an accomplished gentleman, and one of the leading young literary men of -Will the American girl be chaper-

oned? saks the Traveller. Of course she will, and if chaps come short to do it with, call on us.--Lowell Courier. -Patti savs she is "glad to see dear

old America again." And those Americans who pay ten dollars for a seat must be giad to see dear" old Patti again. -The new name for it is "smiling room." "Where have you been this evening, dear?" "At the smiling room, love." Sounds "Where have you been this evening, nice and innocent like, with sugar.

-She walked into the "L" car, laden rith bangles and wearing an India shawl. She said: "As there are no gentlemen in this car I auppose I must stand." No one gave her a seat, -The "bandsomest woman in America"

n suing a railroad company alleged that her neck s permanently disfigured. She sues for \$5,000, so t isn't "neck or nothing" with her.—Lowed Cliesen. -One would infer from the following item in the Troy Times that bathing is a new sen-sation to Madame Gerster: "Madame Gerster is

said to have been much improved by taking baths." -Mrs. Hayes will probably visit Washington, as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Andrews, at some time during the winter. A most cordial welcome from all who know her certainly awaits

servants. She recently called upon the parents of a man who had been in her service, and in the old kirkyard at Strathdon she placed a bouquet of flowers on his grave. -Syracuse, N. Y., has a female fire bug, who is also a devoted disciple of Colonel Bob In-

gersoll. On Monday she tried to set fire to a block

-Queen Victoria never forgets her old

of buildings on Main Street in order, as she said, to teach landlords not to press poor widows. -Eugenie says that Paris seems like a cemetery to her. Her firm friend, the Count de Lesseps, calls her the "Isabelle la Catholique of the Suez Canal." Her hands are doubled up with rheumatism, she has a bloodless face, and walks

-Mrs. Garfield is now settled with her three younger children in their new home on Euclid avenue, Cleveland. They will remain there until April and will then return to Mentor. The elder Mrs. Garfield will spend the winter with the widow of her son

-Judge Ferriss' daughter was married Thursday, at the Church of the Messiah, Glenn's Falls, N. Y., to Mr. Edgar Laing of Texas. The ceremony occured at noon, and the reception, which followed at Judge Ferrisa' residence, was from half-past twelve until three o'clock.

-Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin H. Kalbfielsch, Miss Maud Kalb-fleisch, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Morgan, and Miss Margaret Morgan were passengers by the new Gulou steamer Alaska which arrived from Liverpool Thursday.

-Ottumwa is acity in Iowa, of which it written that the name Maria is so popular there that when a nocturnal cat mounts an area fence and utters its initiatory call, half the windows in the neighborhood are thrown up, and a feminine voice whispers from each, " Is that you, Charlie?" -" Ma!" she said confidingly, "Henry

has asked me to marry him." "And you ac-cepted?" was the query. "No," was the reply, "I didn't, and neither did I reject him. If I can keep him on the string until Christmas he'll make me a handsome present to induce me to say "Yes." You know I've been wanting a gold watch for a -Says the New York Mail: "The

Washington correspondent of one of the papers, referring to the recent sale in that city of Sir Edward Thornton's private effects, says: 'Many same articles held at high rates, and there was shown a great desire for the china and glass bearing the crest of the baronet.' Could there be any better evi ence of the prevalence of snobbery?"

-The Countess of Lonsdale has set the fashion of large faus again. She is quite tall, and can carry off a large fan easily. Hers was made for her—reaches from her chin to her belt, covering the whole upper figure. It is of small white ostilch feathers on mother-of-pearl sticks, with a mirror set in pearls on one side, and on the other a coronet in pearls and diamonds, with her initials in the same tewels.

-Queen Margaret of Italy, with her intelligent face her sparkling eyes, and her magnificent attire, made a brilliant picture at the Opera House silk, and on her head, as beautiful and haughty as a Queen's should be, shown a diadem of brilliant Flowers of diamonds were interwoven with her hair; her carrings were made of large pearls, and long rows of the same hung around her neck, covering her breast and descending almost to

-Six weeks after the death of Mr. Gil-Buffalo Courier, speaking of the late fire on Staten Island, says: "It destroyed about \$200,000 worth of property, including the old building in which and called God to witness that he loved her, would pert Thompson's wife, in New York city, in 1864 he locked his wife's sister, Miss Barker, in a roon cherish her till death did them part, and more of the same kind. He said be couldn't marry her on account of his mother's opposition, but from that time he proceeded to live with her as his wife, and continued this for many years. All the time he held himself out to the world as a widower, and two months ago he died leaving a vast formue. Now Miss Barker puts in an appearance, and, tell-ing this story, saks a wife's dower. The court is somewhat puzzled, but proposes to give Miss B. a chance, and if she can make it appear that he actually regarded her as his wife, as she says he did, will divide the fortune with her.

Smallpox On the Pacific Coast In view of the fact that a number of

cases of smallpox have been imported via the Central Pacific Rallroad by immigrants from Chicago, and that four counties of Cali-fornia have been infected from this source, the State board of health has addressed a communica-tion to the Governor recommending that overland immigrant trains be inspected at Truckee, or so point near the boundary of the State, and if any persons be found to present evidences of variols, they and the cars in which they are passenger shall be quarantined, the cars disinfected, and all the other passengers shall undergo compulsory vaccination gratuitously. The board also recom mends the inspection of express trains. The gov ernor replied, suggesting the putting of inspector both on the Central and Southern Pacific lines, and placing at the disposal of the board, in addition to the regular appropriation for its uses, such funds as are at his disposal to meet extraordinary emergencies. The railroad companies promise to co operate, and the board of health will at once ar range the details of the quarantine. Sixty-nine cases of small-pox are reported at New Tacoma, Washington Territory, and several deaths. Phy sicians on the Puyalup Indian reservation report that two Indians, who recently visited New Tacoms, have died of the disease. New Tacoma has been placed under quarantine, and no one is allowed to enter or leave it, North Carolina's Mineral Wealth

Out of two hundred and forty known minerals in the United States, North Carolina pos-sesses within her borders more than one hundred and eighty. Her iron and copper ores are, it quantity and quality, unlimited and unsurpassed Her gold and silver deposits cover large areas, and many mines are being actively and profitably worked by Northern capital. Her coal deposits while rich and extensive, have been but imper-fectly explored. Two railroad lines are now penetrating these sections, and will soon work out the coal problem. Emeralds, garnets, crystals, agates, and other precious stones abound in great numbers. Recently an eminent Northern geologist (Professor Hidden) prospected in Alexandria County, and found crystals which, on being tested in New York, were found to be of value fully equal to that of the diamond. The same scientist subsequently discovered a pure emerald, and a few days ago came upon a pocket of them. Beside those named above, other minerals abound in limitéd abundance, especially knolins, corundum, and mica, and of the two North Carolina is claimed to be the storehouse of the world,—Constant! Con-

The Japanese Persimmon Mr. C. O. White has succeeded in grow-ing, at his plantation at Belvidore, some fine speciiens of the Japanese persimmen, a fruit which is early, if not quite unknown, this side of the Aliethanies. The persimmons are about three inche n diameter, have no seeds, and have the flavor of a plum. The tree on which they grow was planted by Mr. White two years ago. There were seven persimmons on the tree, and most of them ripened

completely .- Charleston News and Courter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIMPLE DOPP and OTHER STORIES. By LAURA S. H. Crooke Hustrated, Boston: James R. Os-There will not be published this year a

There will not be published this year a juvenile gift-book which will give more delight to its old or young readers than this. The adventures through dreamland of little Dimple Dopp, of the uncombed hair, mid pleasures and palaces, the mite-y princess, in whose eyes he found favor, and her tiny court, make as dainty a dish as was ever set before a household king. The Cat Love is a story of two sisters, one good and one "horrid," and how each was tried severely at different times as house keeper to a royal est, and how the one who was each was tried severely at different times as notes keeper to a royal cat, and how the one who was faithful in her care of the kitten, became a princess and lived in peace, &c. The third story is that of Karl Kreiger, the tangled-up boy, whose snarls were taken out of him by the love of the sweet little maid, whose grandfather, the organ-grinder, kidnapped him and delivered hi ver to Gretchen, his subsequent mother-in-law, retchen herself is a fine specimen of motherly tenderness. These charming stories will take any old hard-head out of the hum-drum world and treat him to beautiful dreams. The older the reader the eader the greater pleasure in being pirited away from one's self and set down in the goodly company of well-conducted fairles, who wear modern clothing instead of wings, and do the most sensible instead of the most extravagant things. Mrs. Cooke's story-book cannot fail to spe-cially please the District people here, to whom she and her husband, the late ex-Gov-ernor Henry D. Cooke, so long dispensed the generous hospitalities of their home. We doubt not it will be the favorite among the book gifts for the holidays. Indeed Mr. Santa Claus is add to have ordered a very large smooth. Justing said to have ordered a very large supply. Judging from the highly flattering and critical notices in the leading journals of the country, the book seems likely to create for its gifted authoress a

SPANISH FAIRY TALES, By FRUNAN CARRI-LEEO, Translated by J. H. Ingram, Philadel-phia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Washington: G. C. Pursell,

Though the majority of these tales are founded upon the legends of the Spanish Peninsula, there are some that will be recognized as trans-planted from a foreign soil. The stories are, howver, so thoroughly naturalised that they may be fairly deemed typical Spanish. They are all most pleasantly told, and will prove highly attractive to the young, and the book will be a most appropriate gift to children during the coming holiday

CRAQUE O' DOOM, By M. H. CUTHERWOOD. Phil adelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Washington G. A. Whittaker. This story is well told, and will hold the tention of the reader from beginning to close, ome of the characters are flucly drawn, and many of the picture are dramatically treated. The title character is one of peculiar interest, with mental vigor and high aspirations, but dwarfed in body and consequently an object of repulsion and aversion to those who meet him for the first time, but which is changed to admiration and regard as the beauty of his mind and charac

GOOD TIMES. By DOBA WHEELER. New York: White & Stokes. Washington: C. C. Pursell. This will be a welcome book for the holidays, as it will be a most desirable present to children. Many of the pictures are unpainted and will afford the little ones an opportunity for exercising their artistic tastes in cotoring

ter is unfolded.

SKETCHES OF DEBATE IN THE FIRST SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES. By W. M. Mac-lay, Harrisburg: Lane S. Hart. Washington: W. H. Morrison.

139th Grand Monthly and the Extraordinary Semi-Anumal Drawing, at New Orleans, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 183, under the personal supervision and management of General G. T. Beauregard, of Loussana, and General The first Congress held three sessions. The first commenced at the city of New York on the 4th of March, 1789, and terminated on the 22th of September of that year. The second one was held at the same place, commoncing on the first Monday of January, 1790, and closed on the 12th of August of that year. The third session was held at Philadelphia, commencing on the first Monday of December, 1790, and terminating on the 3d of March, 1791. During those three sessions William Maclay and Robert Morris were the Senators from Pennsylvania. Though Mr. Maclay was only in the Senate during the first session his journal shows that he was perfectly familiar with what transpired during the entire first Congress. The editor of this book, Mr. George W. Harris, has been par-ticularly careful in his arrangement of the mateterial, and has given the proceedings in chronological order. The period covered is one of pecu-tiar interest, and the subjects discussed are such as had great influence upon the fature welfare or M. A. DAUPHIN.

No. 212 Broadway, New York,
or J. P. HORHACH,
665 Fourteenth street, B. W.,
Washington, D. C. of the infant Republic. The book is of especial value as a work of reference, and should be in the possession of every man who mixes at all in polities, while it can be read with interest by all who desire to learn the story of the first legislation of

THE VICAR'S PEOPLE. By GRORGE MANVILLE PENN, author of "The Parson O' Dumford," New York: G. P. Puinam's Sons. Washington: James S. Chapman.

This story is full of interest, and the louble-love tale that runs through it is true to nature. The Vicar finally learns to drop his exlusiveness and to know his people better, and seoffrey Trethick, whom he has believed to be the chief sinner in his flock, is the means of opening his eyes to his proper duty. The bad luck of Geof-frey is finally overcome, and the chronicle ends with his being a prosperous mine owner.

SIR RICHARD WHITTINGTON, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON. BY WALTER BESANT and JAMES RICE, New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Wash-ington: James J. Chapman

ton, Charleston, Savaranah, Mobile, Montgomery, New Orleans, and Savaranah, Savaran The history of the apprentice, the merchant, and the subsequent Lord Mayor of London is 1 resented in this book with great care, the authors having diligently examined all that was at tainable in regard to this remarkable and successful man of the fourteenth century. The legend of the cat is treated at length, and though scouted as improbable and merely traditionary by many able writers, the present authors are inclined to credit its probability. The life of Whittington is a lesson to the young of what can be accomplished by steady pessistence and by upright dealing.

Careless Girls.

Many a girl is careless as to how much money a young man spends for her. Three and five dollars for a horse and carriage he can poorly afford, perhaps; yet she will go with him, week after week, with no particular interest in him, un-mindful, apparently, whether he earns the money or takes it from his employer's drawer. He make her expensive presents. He takes her to a concert in going to which, usually, save for her pride and his gallantry, a home-car ride for ten cents would be far wiser than a carriage ride for several dol-lars. A young mun respects a young woman all the more who is careful of the way in which he spends his money, and will not permit too much to be used for herself. A thoughtful and well-bred girf will be thoughtful about these matters.—

In 1879 there was celebrated at Tegernsee, Bavaria, the nine hundredth anniversary of the stained-glass factory there. For a period, a dark age in art, the method of staining was lost, and its revival is thus explained : An Englishman bargaining at Nuremberg early in this century for some fragments of old stained glass, remarked before one Siegmund Frank, a cabinet varnisher, that there was a fortune for any one who could revive the lost art. Frank took the hint, and got the sympathy of the government. In 1845 an establishment was opened at Munich under Mr. Ainmuller, who had been associated with Frank, which has become world-famous. Within recent years Bugland has rivalled Munich in this art in-

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Baird, U. N., and Mrs. Baird, are living at No. 1738 F treet. Mr. Baird, are living at No. 1738 F treet. Mr. Baird will soon be ordered to duty inder the direction of Professor Sistencer F. Baird, intel States Commissioner of Pisheries, in su-evising and completing the erection of a new teamer for the Fish Commission, on which he will serve.

steamer for the Pish Commission, on which he will serve.

Commodore Francis A. Roe, U. S. N., who has been so ill that his life was despaired of only a few days ago, has improved so rapidly that Medical Director Charles D. Maxwell, U. S. N., who is one of the consulting surgeons, told a navat officer on Wednesday that, his recovery was then past all doubt. This will be gratifying news to the many friends of Commodore and Mrs. Roe, both in and out of the sorvice.

A special board of examiners will be convened out of the service.

A special board of examiners will be convened Monday at the Navy Department to examine Commodores George R. Cooper and John C. Beanmount for promotion to rear-admiral. The board will consist of Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, Rear-Admirals John Lee Warden and John C. Howell, Medical Director Francis M. Gunnell, and Medical Inspector David Kindieberger, U. S. N.

U. S. N.

Captain Joseph Gates Ramsay, Second Artillery, and Mrs. Ramsay were in the city yesterday from Fort McHenry visiting General and Mrs. George D. Ramsay, General Ramsay's benith has somewhat improved, but his infirmites from advanced age prevent him from leaving his bosse. General Ramsay graduated from West. Point July 1, 1820, became hrigasfler-general and chief of ordunace September 16, 1863, and was placed on the retired list in 1864. Over sixty-one years of service.

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eneral G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, General Ju-bal A. Early, of Virginia, Commissioners.

bat A. Early, of Virginia, Commissioners.

Applications for rates to clubs should only be made a the office of the Company in New Orleans,

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its. They are deciding the country with Bogus Civ wilars purporting to be of The Lamisians State Lot try Compuny, and are Prandulently represents the Company to sell its Teckets, and are not its agent for any purpose. Pres. Londons State Lottery Co. New Onl. Earth. Lan. July 4, 1881.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS

[Fredericksburg, (Richmond, (Petersburg, Wilming fou, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Montgomery New Orleans, and Santhers States—Close at 10.2 B. In. and \$850 p. in.; arrive at \$830 p. in. and \$10 and \$850 p. in.;

Signa, M.; arrive at p. 10.

Ellicon City, Frederick, Md., and Battimore and Harper's Ferry Agent—Close at 6:10 s. 10; a. m.; arrive at 7:40 p. m.

Upper Markore, Leonardtown, Md., and Bowie and 7:40 p. m.

Annapolis Janctien and Washington Branch R. 4: 0, R. R. Local—Close at 6:10 a. m.; arrive at 7:40 p. m.; arrive at 8:50 a. m. and 7:40 p. m.; arrive at 8:50 a. m. and 7:40 p. m.; arrive at 8:50 a. m. and 7:40 p. m.; arrive at 8:50 a. m. and 7:40 p. m.; arrive at 8:50 a. m. and 7:40 p. m.; arrive at 8:50 a. m.; arrive at 9:50 a. m.; arrive at 9:50 a. m.; arrive at 9:50 a. m.; and 8:100, a. 10.

Ballimore, Md.—Close at 6:10, 7:40, 2:50 a. m.; and 8:10, a. 10.

and 5. 78 p. m.; arrive at 9:50 a. m.; and 8:10, a. 10.

Georgelown—Close at 6:45, 11:10, 17:30 a. m., and 2:10, a. 10.

Ballimore, Md.—Close at 6:45, 11:10, 17:30 a. m., and 2:10, a. 10.

Ballimore, Md.—Close at 8:20 a. m.; and 1:20, b. 10:10 a. m.; arrive at 9:50 a. m.; arrive at 9:50 a. m.; and 4:20 p. m.; arrive at 9:50 a. m.; and 4:20 p. m.; arrive at 9:50 a. m.; and 4:20 p. m.; arrive at 9:50 a. m.; and 4 p. m.; arrive at 9:50 a. m.; and 4 p. m.; arrive at 9:50 a. m.; and 4 p. m.; arrive at 9:50 a. m.; and 4 p. m.; arrive at 9:60 a. m.; and 4 p. m.; arrive at 9:60 a. m.; and 7:40 p. m.

Minchester, Md.—Close at 6:10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; arrive at 19:50 a. m.; arrive at 19:50 p. m.

Frederick, Md.—Close at 6:10 a. m.; and 4 p. m.; arrive at 19:50 a. m.; arrive at 19:50 p. m.

Annapolis, Md.—Close at 6:10 a. m.; arrive at 11:55 a. m.; arrive at 10:50 p. m.

Frederick, Md.—Close at 6:10 a. m.; arrive at 11:55 a. m.; arrive at 10:50 p. m.

Frederick, Md.—Close at 10:50 a. m.; arrive at 11:50 a. m.; arrive at 10:50 p. m.

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prevent him from leaving his house. General Ramsay graduated from West Point July 1, 1820, became hrigadier-general and chief of ordinance September 10, 1863, and was placed on the retired list in 1861. Over sixty-one years of service.

We notice that Tom. Dick, and Harry are now appearing with their grandiather's recipes for Coughs, etc., and seeking a fortune through advertising, but the people know the value of Dr. Bull's ARTISTIC DESS AND CLOAK MAKING. PERFORMENT OF CLOAK MAKING. Ough Syrup, and will take no other.

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